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Big Nuclear Cutback Is Planned by U.S.

Mr. Johnson had taken "advantage of the opportunity to send a personal postscript to the birthday message" sent the day before to Soviet Premier Khrushchev, who is 70. As broadcast by Moscow Radio, Mr. Johnson said "I send you my warm congratulations and wishes for 'long life, good health and strength.'"

Sitting in on the White House meeting were Llewellyn E. Thompson, ambassador-at-large and former envoy to Moscow, and McGeorge Bundy, Mr. Johnson's foreign policy aide.

DeBrynin described his talk to newsmen as having been "very friendly" and photographers found the men in an amiable mood. The whole affair, coupled with the advance word on the Monday speech by the President, was further evidence of Mr. Johnson's determination to preserve and extend the current state of Soviet-American relations.

Increased Outback

A reduction of about 45 per cent in production of fissionable material would almost double the original cutback of 25 per cent originally announced by President Johnson in his State of the Union message on Jan. 8.

At that time, the Atomic Energy Commission said that during the 12-month period beginning July 1, 1964, it would close down four plutonium-producing reactors, and reduce electric energy usage in gaseous diffusion plants, to accomplish the reduction.

The Administration now apparently has concluded that national security will permit a much larger production cutback. Details of how the additional reduction will be accomplished have yet to be disclosed.

point message to the Geneva conference on Jan. 31, said: "This country and the Soviet Union already have produced enough explosive force to equal ten tons of TNT for every man, woman, and child on the face of this earth."

In January, President Johnson coupled the 25 per cent cut with an announcement that the United States was preparing "new steps" toward "the control and eventual abolition of arms."

But even while agreement is sought, he said, "we must not stockpile arms beyond our needs or seek an excess of military power that could be provocative as well as wasteful."

Triple Objective

The new unilateral United States cut in nuclear weapons production would be aimed at the same triple objective: To focus attention on disarmament, to encourage the Soviet Union to follow suit in curbing production of nuclear weapons, and to slow down growth of the huge American nuclear weapons stockpile.

The United States is on record in the 17-nation Geneva disarmament conference as favoring either a "complete halt" in the production of fissionable materials for weapons or a reciprocal plant-by-plant shutdown, if the Soviet Union will agree, "with inspection on both sides."

President Johnson, in a five-